

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as noted below.

1) Page 8, line 24 to page 9, line ¹²13:

gm
8/25/08

The inventors conducted assiduous studies to solve the problems discussed above, and achieved the invention when they discovered that ~~let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when~~ an organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a capacity when a negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), then, by controlling a ratio of a positive electrode active material to ~~[[and]]~~ a negative electrode active material to be in the range ~~[[satisfy]]~~ $0.05 \leq X/Y$ ~~[[a/b]]~~ ≤ 0.3 , it is possible to achieve a high-performance organic electrolyte capacitor having a small internal resistance and a small change in internal resistance during charge and discharge as well as a high power density, in which lithium ions are allowed to move with ease.

2) Page 9, line 14 to page 10, line 1:

(1) An organic electrolyte capacitor including a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions, characterized in that: the positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly; the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly; ~~and let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when~~ wherein the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), ~~[[then]]~~ and wherein a ratio of a positive electrode active material to ~~[[and]]~~ a negative electrode active material being ~~[[is]]~~ controlled to be within a range ~~satisfy~~ $0.05 \leq X/Y$ ~~[[a/b]]~~ ≤ 0.3 .

11) Page 48 lines 4-11:

In the lithium ion rechargeable battery, although it depends on the electrode active materials used, it is normal that $X = Y[[a = b]]$ (that is, $X/Y[[a/b]] = 1$) is almost satisfied. In other words, in the lithium ion rechargeable battery, $X/Y[[a/b]] = 0.05$ means that the depth of discharge is 5%, and $X/Y[[a/b]] = 0.3$ means that the depth of discharge is 30%. It is thought that a high output can be obtained also in the lithium ion rechargeable battery when the battery is discharged within this range.

12) Page 48, lines 12-20:

On the other hand, in this application, a capacity when the cell is discharged at a current at which the cell in the charged state is discharged to half the charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours is defined as the cell capacity $X[[a]]$ (mAh). Hence, by controlling a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material under these charged and discharged conditions, it is possible to satisfy $0.05 \leq X/Y[[a/b]] \leq 0.3$. An organic electrolyte capacitor having a high output characteristic can be thus achieved.

21-24
13) Page 48, lines ~~12-20~~

In the case of $X/Y[[a/b]] < 0.05$, although the output characteristic is high, the energy density is deteriorated. Also, in the case of $X/Y[[a/b]] > 0.3$, although a high energy density is obtained, the output characteristic is deteriorated.

14) Page 48, line 25 to page 49, line 4:

It is preferable to have lithium ions supported preliminarily on the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode, because a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the